House, and the Speakership was to go to the brilliant young Governor of Capiz, just elected to the House, Representative Manuel A. Roxas.

Before the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, legislative power in the Philippines was vested in the Philippine Legislature composed of a small Senate of twenty-four members and a large House of Representatives of nearly a hundred members. With the exception of men to represent the Non-Christian Provinces, who were appointed by the Governor-General, they were elected by direct vote of the people. In organization and procedure, the Legislature followed the general scheme of American legislative bodies.

I would say that the Philippine Commission, the Philippine Assembly, and the Philippine Legislature all made excellent legislative records. If the present National Assembly can prove as nearly successful, the Philippines will not suffer.

THE UNICAMERAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines and Nebraska ran a close race for the distinction of being the first jurisdiction under the American flag, in modern times, to initiate the experiment of a one-house legislature. Nebraska took action first, but the Philippines will get her unicameral National Assembly into operation first. In both instances the arguments that carried most weight were those of simplicity and economy. It remains to be seen whether or not these considerations

will more than offset the loss of checks and balances provided by the traditional two-chamber method.

Legislative power in the Philippines is now vested in a National Assembly composed of not to exceed one hundred and twenty members chosen every three years. Until an apportionment shall be made, the National Assembly will con-